

The Hong Kong Daily News

No. 3299

第九十九百二十八號

日七月初六十年紀光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 19TH, 1884.

一月

九八十二年七英書香

[Price \$2 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25, ALTRANACIO, British steamer, 1,872.

Arrived London 4th June, and Singapore

16th July. General—RUSSELL & Co.

July 25, KWANTUNG, British steamer, 600, M.

Young, Foochow 23rd July, Amoy 24th,

and Swatow 25th. General—DOUGLAS LA-

PRAIK & Co.

July 26, LENNOX, British steamer, 1,327.

Scott, Swatow 25th July. General—JARDINE,

MATHESON & Co.

July 26, AN-LAN, Chinese gun boat, from Canton.

July 26, MYANT, British schooner, 102, Jas.

Vicord, Port Naval 4th June, Old Iron and

Balclutha—TURPIN & Co.

July 27, ELDENSTAD, British ship, 1,465, W.

L. Fleet, Cardif 17th April, Coal—Mer-

CHERS & Co.

July 27, CARANDA, German steamer, 1,097, H.

Lindau, Adelaid 3rd June, Sydney 1st July,

Brisbane 4th, Townsville 6th, Port Douglas

8th, Cooktown 9th, Thursday Island 11th,

and Port Darwin 17th, General—GIB-

LINGTON & Co.

July 27, NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, A.

Garcia, Haiphong 25th July, General—A.

R. MARTY.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

26TH JULY.

Kressel, British str., for Singap.

Glencoe, British str., for Singapore.

Kesiger, British str., for Singapore.

Guthrie, British str., for Foochow.

Hector, British str., for Singapore.

Greyhound, British str., for Holloway.

Do Bay, British str., for Nagasaki.

Charlotte, British str., for Havre.

Tartar, German brig, for Manila.

Namo, British str., for Swatow.

Leopold, British str., for Shanghai.

Feroni, German str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

July 26, OLYMPIA, German str., for Shanghai.

July 26, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, Siamese bark,

for Bangkok.

July 26, FU-YEW, Chinese str., for Canton.

July 26, GLENCOE, British str., for London.

July 26, HECTOR, British str., for London.

July 26, KASHIBA, British str., for Singapore.

July 26, YANGTZE, British str., for Shanghai.

July 26, ALWINE, German str., for Quon.

July 26, HAVERFORD, British str., for Nagasaki.

July 26, FEZONIA, German str., for Yokohama.

July 27, CUTHBERT, British str., for Australia.

July 27, DI-BAY, British str., for Nagasaki.

July 27, GRENTHAM, British str., for Holloway.

July 27, NAMO, British str., for East Coast.

July 27, LAETEUR, British str., for Shanghai.

July 27, MACDONALD, British str., for Cobh.

July 27, KREMLIN, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Altrincham str., from London, &c.—25

Chinaman from Siam, from London, &c.—25

Per Knobstone, str., from East Coast.—Mr.

Crichtonbank and Ss. Chinese.

Per Lemon, str., from Swatow.—47 Chinese.

Per Castorina, str., from Saigon.—34 Chi-

nese.

For Tonadice, str., from Adelido, &c.—

Moss, Dallan, Adams, and Mitchell, 96 Chi-

nese, and Manila men, from Haiphong.—5 Eu-

ropeans and 7 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Lemnos* reports left

Swatow on the 23rd Inst., Amoy the 24th, and

Swatow 25th. From Foochow to Amoy had

strong S.S.W. winds with heavy rain squalls;

from Amoy to Swatow fresh S.W. winds with

light rain from Swatow to Hong-

kong from S.E. S.W. winds with fine clear

weather. Steamers in Swatow at the 2nd inst.

Per El Dorado, Yehsin, Kong, Beni, and

R.C. Ling Fung. Passed str. Lemnos, off Mendoza, bound to Hongkong.

The British ship *Endurance* reports left

Cardiff on the 17th April, and had light winds

from S.E. S.W. winds with rain which was

crossed on May 24th, 1884. Viz.—221 V.

Meridian of Cape of Good Hope, light winds and

fine weather; passed on the June 11th. Then to

Java Head, strong winds for the most part.

Northerly, strong monsoon in the South Sea up to

Mucalefus Bank; then light Southerly

winds to port. On the 13th June passed

the Grand Parade on Queen's Birthday.

Gentlemen desirous of taking meals, such as

TEA-PAIRS and DINNERS, may have all requisite

information by consulting Mr. GEORGE STAINFIELD,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [445]

A. F. O. N. G. P. HOTOGRAPHER.

Has a Large Collection and more Complete

COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other

in the Empire. The Copies of which are only

to be purchased from Mr. STAINFIELD or MSS.

KEITH & WALSH'S STORE.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GEORGES and POR-

TRAITS of different scenes daily.

A Complete Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

of Macao with the "Great Procession" in honor

of the God of War. Also some Views of the

Grand Parade on Queen's Birthday.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence

and high finish, painted by native artist under

our own hands.

STUDIO, QUINN'S ROAD.

Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [454]

NOTICE.

HAI PHONG.

The British steamer *Lemnos* reports left

Fuchow on June 25th, June 26th, and arrived at

Swatow on the 27th Inst., Amoy the 28th, and

Swatow 29th. Frochow to Amoy had

strong S.S.W. winds with heavy rain squalls;

from Amoy to Swatow fresh S.W. winds with

light rain from Swatow to Hong-

kong from S.E. S.W. winds with fine clear

weather. Steamers in Swatow at the 2nd inst.

Per El Dorado, Yehsin, Kong, Beni, and

R.C. Ling Fung. Passed str. Lemnos, off Mendoza, bound to Hongkong.

The British steamer *Endurance* reports left

Adelaide at 5.15 pm, June 22nd, arrived at

Newcastle 2.20 pm, sealed, and arrived at Syd-

ney 29th. Left again on the 1st July, called at

Brisbane on the 4th, Townsville 6th, Port Don-

gus 8th, Cooktown 9th, Thursday Island 11th,

and Port Darwin 17th, General—GIB-

LINGTON & Co.

July 27, KARANDA, German steamer, 1,097, H.

Lindau, Adelaid 3rd June, Sydney 1st July,

Brisbane 4th, Townsville 6th, Port Doug-

lus 8th, Cooktown 9th, Thursday Island 11th,

and Port Darwin 17th, General—GIB-

LINGTON & Co.

July 27, CUMSHAW MIXTURE,

in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

They are now forwarding the first parcel to

England, and will be obliged by orders from

those who desire to have boxes sent to their

friends.

PRICE.

\$7.50.....per 5 Catty Box.

\$12.00.....per 10 Catty Box.

Delivered FREE to any address in the United

Kingdom.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Have received their supply of their well known

PRESENT TEA.

THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE,

in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

They are now forwarding the first parcel to

England, and will be obliged by orders from

those who desire to have boxes sent to their

friends.

NOTES.

NEW SEASONS TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$4,354,918.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASQUON

H. L. LEWIS, Esq., Vice-Chairman—Rev. Mr. M. D. GREGORY, Esq.

C. D. BOTHEM, Esq.</div

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMINE AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SYNDICATE,
AERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFRIGERATED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONG-KONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications Editorial matters added by address "The Editor," and those on "The Manager," to be individually named.

Correspondents requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid for a fixed period will be discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

DEATH.—On the 29th June the infant son (CHARLES BROWN) of Herman Voices, Tukow, aged 1 year and 4 months. Friends please accept this intimation.

1884

The Daily Press.

HONKOK, JULY 23RD, 1884.

A very well deserved tribute to the character of the Chinese colonists and settlers in other lands was paid to them by Mr. ADAMSON, formerly member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, in the course of the discussion on Sir FREDERICK WELD's paper on the Straits Settlements and British Malaya recently read at the Royal Colonial Institute. He said:—"With regard to the Chinese, His Excellency Governor WELD did not lay stress enough on these pioneers of labour in that part of the world. It is true they would fit Tongue, Cochin-China, Siam, and stretch down to Australia. They are capable of the highest development, and whether as labourers, statesmen, or in a mercantile capacity, they will fill all those countries, and some day we shall have questions of high policy between ourselves and them. They are our bookkeepers, clerks, &c., and we are their friends." The Chinese never fail to prosper in all Oriental countries to which they emigrate. They are to be found controlling all the trade in Brunei and La-huan, and most of it in Sarawak and North Borneo; they conduct large mercantile operations in Java and other parts of the Netherlands Indies; they are numerous and influential in British Borneo; they monopolise all trade in Cambodia; they conduct most of the foreign trade of Siam; they are the chief traders in Annam, and Tonquin; and they are numerous and thriving in Manila. Noting but their industry and great natural aptitude for business could have seemed than these advantages, for nearly all these emigrant Chinese are self-made men, and started with very little capital but their own native shrewdness. At one time it seemed likely that they would acquire a footing in North Australia, but the seems improbable in view of the stern legislation directed against their influx. They will, however, some day help to colonise and redeem New Guinea from barbarism; and, unless great efforts are made to prevent it, they will convert the Hawaian Islands into a Chinese colony.

It is mainly owing, we believe, to the apparently exhaustless numbers of the Chinese that the strong prejudice conceived against them has arisen—the fear lest they should at some time outnumber, outvote, and perhaps reduce to dependence, the other populations of the countries they have settled in. In Hawaii only is there any real ground for this alarm, and there the Government are taking steps to avert such a consequence. In the Straits Settlements the Chinese will also probably form the bulk of the population, but there need no fear that, in consequence of increasing depopulation, the Chinese will seek to render themselves independent. The Chinese colonist has never shown any aspiration after political power; he is content to devote his energies and time to trade, usually with considerable profit. Sir FREDERICK WELD says on this head, "It always seems to me that the common Chinese feeling is that we—an eccentric race—were created to govern and look after them as a grom loop after a horse, whilst they are created to get rich and enjoy the good things of the earth." This is true, and there is a good reason for it. The Chinese have never in their own country had any part or lot in the work of governing, and their experience of the administration of their own mandarins has taught them to prefer seeing the laws administered by Europeans. So long as they can live in peace and security, without being subjected to disabilities, or made the victims of extortion, the Chinese are content, and in their own way loyal to the powers that be. If they are treated with consideration and made to feel that, though they are regarded as equals in the eye of the law, and entitled to the same rights and privileges as the ruling class, they become endued with unlimited confidence in the Government under which they reside. We will not say that the Chinese colonists have never given trouble to the Authorities of the various countries to which they have immigrated. The Hoys or Secret Societies have sometimes caused serious difficulties, and, on one or two occasions, bloodshed in the Straits Settlements, and have given anxiety both in the Netherlands Indies and Sarawak; but, on the whole, the Chinese have proved not only valuable settlers but also peaceful and orderly members of the population. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the bulk of all Chinese immigrants are taken from the lower and more ignorant classes. So long as they are just, and we must add firmly, governed, the Chinese will never be found insubordinate or

fractious, and they are therefore rightly regarded as the most desirable of immigrants in all tropical countries. No better proof of this fact is needed than that Peru, Cuba, and Brazil Guiana have sought to obtain them and Brazil Mexico are even now looking anxiously for a supply of Chinese labour.

We are requested to announce that the Lawn Tennis party at Mountain Lodge will cease until further notice.

On board the British steamer *Tanitadice*, the 21st instant a Chinese passenger from Sydney died from heart and lung disease. The body was embalmed and conveyed to this port.

We understand that now the ground is in order, the match between Mr. St. Vincent's Major and Mr. Capel's Shamrock will come off this afternoon between 5.30 and 6.30 at the Race Course.

It is noted in Saturday's *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Charles Caudwell to be a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, addition to his office of First Clerk in the Registrar-General's Department.

Mr. Gladstone, reply to a question, said the Conference would reassemble on Monday, and that he hoped shortly to be in a position to make a statement to the House on the subject.

ANOTHER TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BOHOL, 26th July, 7.15 a.m.

Typhoon is racing to the E.S.E. of Manila.

The Government Astronomer announced on Saturday morning:—"Circumstances are now favourable for existence of typhoon in the China Sea."

* [FROM "ECHO DA CHINA"]

MACAO, 27th July, 4.12 p.m.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Scarsdale..... 177 votes.

Basto, Jr. 89

Latino Coelho .. 22

Dr. Lucio 1

Ciclo Rezende .. 1

Blank Papers .. 2

POLICE COURT.

JULY 26TH.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

DOMESTIC OFFENCE.

Wong Kung Min, boatman, was committed for three months' hard labour in defaults of paying a fine of \$25, for unlawfully possession of three banknotes, and another six weeks was added to his sentence on a constable who in the execution of his duty.

Lokang No. 287 was the prisoner on the Preya Central carrying the blifkets, and as the man could give no good account of his possession of them, he proceeded to arrest him. The prisoner became exceedingly violent; he snatched the constable's whistle away and threw it into the water, and then bit the constable's finger severely. The man had been convicted on previous conviction.

CHARGE OF THE PA GAMBLING.

Five Chinese were brought before the court by P. S. Kemp charged with keeping a tea-fa agency at No. 15, Si Lo Lane.

Mr. Denney appeared for the defendant, and objected to the warrant upon which the police had been issued.

The case was dismissed.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Chin Aloi, cook, was charged with breaking into the house of one Lee Aftong at Hung Ham, and stealing the property to the value of \$6, on the 25th inst.

Convicted and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE AFFEAT ON BOARD THE "CHANG HOOW."

One of the British steamers (Chang Hoow) was charged with cutting and shooting Chu Chan Hung, boatsteven of that vessel.

The man was shot by a gun barrel.

The parties appeared to have had a quarrel over gambling shortly before the vessel arrived in this port, the complainant claiming \$5 from the defendant. The defendant fought over the matter, and was getting the worst of it, when a whaler's pipe was thrown at him, and he fled into the water, and then bit the officer's finger severely.

The man had been convicted on previous conviction.

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The case was dismissed.

ROBBERY.

James Regard, Thomas Burns, Thomas Ward, John Price, and Charles Miller, seamen of the American ship *South American*, were brought before the court on a charge of being drunk and disorderly on board ship, and the last two also with disorderly conduct.

The *South American* had been bound for

Archdeacon GRAY'S CHINESE CURIOSITIES AT BEAINTON.

For some years past an excellent collection of Chinese curiosities, lent to the Corporation of Brighton by the Venables Archdeacon Gray, has been on view in some of the rooms of the Pavilion. While disengaging the General's proposals, in view of the publication of his intended visit to the continent, the Archdeacon has given a general sketch of the collection, and has also given a short account of the objects of interest.

Archdeacon Gray is to be commiserated for his want of time, and the number of his visitors.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 2nd July.

The match between the Australian and the Players concluded at Sheffield to-day, and resulted in a victory for the Australians by six wickets.

ADELAIDE, 10th July.

The Australian Eleven beat the Players of England with six wickets to spare.

The match between the Australian Eleven and Huddersfield resulted in a drawn game.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS]

PRINCE RUPERT AND OTHER COLONIES.

LODGE, 25th June.

The Statute lately made by Prince Edward that Germany protests against the granting of political rights to British subjects in colonies in ownership of Great Britain.

The Statute is in the interest of the colony.

THE COLONIAL MAIL.

LONDON, 25th June.

It is notified by the Colonial authorities that in future no mail for the Australian colonies will be forwarded weekly, but the first opportunity, without regard to the steam mail service.

BANQUET TO THE MARQUESS OF MORMANBY.

LONDON, 25th June.

The Earl of Kimberley will preside at the banquet to be given by colonists to the Marquess of Normanby, late Ambassador of Victoria, at Willis's Rooms on July 9th.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMSHIP "ARAWA."

LONDON, 25th June.

The *Arua*, a new steamship built for the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's Line, for the New Zealand trade, has been launched on the Clyde.

We are indebted to Captain Green, of the *Torquay*, for the following telegram dated Adelaide, July 10th, which was received by the Northern Territory Lines, just as the *Torquay* was leaving Port Darwin.—

Despite Gladstone's warning the House of Lords rejected the Franchise Bill.

It is to be regretted that in political circles.

Before being released from prison the defendant held the captain down, and the other two were trying to get them away: the first three were held by the captain, knocking him down, after which he took the revolver away from him. The first defendant then joined in, but did not strike the man, who struck the second defendant.

The third defendant, who was armed with a pistol, struck the captain, knocking him down, after which he took the revolver away from him.

The first defendant then joined in, but did not strike the man, who struck the second defendant.

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ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1884.
With what is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).
ROYAL OTOVO, pp. 1800. \$5.00.
SMALL EDITION, pp. 684. \$3.00.THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in size.It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for
HONGKONG, JAPAN,
The Military Forces, Kobe (Hiroo),
The Chinese Tong, Ota,
MACAO, China—
Pakhoi,
Holloway,
Whampoa,
Canton,
Shoo,
Amy,
Takao,
Taiwan,
Tamsui,
Keeling,
Foothow,
Wenchiow,
Ningpo,
Shantung,
Chinkiang,
Wuhu,
Kinkiang,
Hankow,
Ihlang,
Chungking,
Loochoo,
Tainan,
Peking,
Nanking,
Cora—
Soul,
Jinchuan,
Fusang,
Yunnan,
Vladivostock,
NAVAL SQUADRONS,
British,
French,
SHIPPING—Officers of the Ceiling Ships of P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Messrs. Machines Siemens & Co.,
M. B. M. S. Co., H. C. & M. S. B. Co.,
Indo-China S. N. Co., Scottish Oriental
Dongsha S. S. Co.,
Miscellaneous Coast
China Merchants.The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names of
ELEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, AND
SEVENTY THREE FOREIGNERS
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order, the initial as well as the surname
being alphabetical.The MAPS and PLANS have again been
increased in number. They now consist of
FLAG OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA,
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK,
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST,
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG,
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI,
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA,
PLAN OF MANILA,
PLAN OF SAIGON,
MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.Among the other contents of the book are—
A Catalogue of Festivals, Memorable of Sun
and Moon, Festivals, Festivals, &c., &c.
A full Chronology of Events, even since
the advent of Christianity to China and Japan.
A description of the Festivals, Fests, &c.,
observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsons,
Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall, a
Comparative Table of Money, Weights, Mea-
sures, &c.The following Pedal Guide for 1884.
Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from
London and Liverpool,
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,
Shanghai and elsewhere,
Hongkong Chair, Jiwicksa, and Boat Hire.The APPENDIX consists of
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter to which reference is
constantly recurring by residents and those
having commercial or political relations with
China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced
within the scope of the CHRONICLE and
DIRECTORY.The Contents of the Appendix are to many
incomprehensible in an advertisement, but include
Treaties with Great Britain, Ningbo, 1842—
Great Britain, Ningbo, 1842—
Tainan, 1853—and all others not abrogated
France, Tientsin, 1851Convention, 1860
United States, Tientsin, 1858

Additional, 1859

Peking, 1860

German Embassy, 1861

Peking, 1860

Russia, various

Treaties with JAPAN—
Great Britain

United States

Netherlands

Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATY WITH ANNAM

TREATY WITH CAMBODIA

Customs Tariffs

Chinese

Japanese

Siamese

LEGAL

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1853, 1877,

1878, 1881

Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts

of China and Japan

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Admiralty Bar

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Act of United States Congress Relating to

Treaties

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Appeals at Shanghai

China Passengers Act

Taxes Regulations

China

Japan

Siamese

Customs Seizure, China

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-

ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siamese, &c.

Trade Regulations

Charter of the Colony

Rules of Legislative Council

&c., &c., &c.

The Treaties between United States and

Corea, France and Annam, and several other

items have not appeared in previous issues.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office where

it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO—Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.

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AMOY—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FORMOSA—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOOCHEW—Messrs. Hedges & Co.

NINGPO—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Siam.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. Hall & Holt, Siam.

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HALL & HOLT

Agents

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1881.

[15]

PHIGENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to

GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against

FIRE in the following Rates—

On First-class Godowns &c. at 1½% Net per Annum.

& Merchandise stored

therein at 1¾% Net per Annum.

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Tobacco—at 2½% Net per Annum.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Agents

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882.

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EXTRACTS.

THE ANCIENT MINERS STORY.
Oh yes, I'm fixed, said old Jim, as most of folks you see, At last they come. Poverty has caused me to sit still; That time is worth millions down—that is, it is today. What might cost to-morrow, though, I couldn't exactly say.

A boy is old Connecticut—this claim I used to hold; What if the collar of our house should spring a leak with gold, And I from thence any time a shining lump could bring?

I've got a cellar in this rock that's just that sort of thing.

The sun my father shaved himself for twenty years to try.

I've taken out of that there hole less than half a day;

If I could lead him up yon path, I'd make him smile, al least.

But all labour-horded lands are monding in the East.

I'd pat my mother up this hill, and open to her view Enough to give a benefit to all the poor she know; I'd pass a heap o' happiness out of her dear old face;

But mother's struck a lead of gold in quite a different place.

My gold! Well, maybe this is soft; but since the question's put,

I wouldn't tell it to many one except "a tenderfoot."

We used to climb those Eastern hills (who was a climbing wif).

And prospect on what we would do when I had "struck it rich."

But old father hadn't the heart to let us marry young; And I'd shoot of Yankee dust and took a Western tour.

My trip lasted several years. The old man grieved,

but I never would come back till I could buy him out.

You don't know what it is to hunt and dig from day to day,

To strike a vein that almost slows, then dodges clean away.

Yes, sir! Well, you; but have you starved, and begged, and almost died.

With resources that you couldn't find heaped up on every side!

And then her letters wandered like them tapered to an end;

I wondered on it for a while, then wrote a school-boy friend;

And just as I had struck this mine, and my old heart beat high,

Then came a letter up the gulch—it was my friend's reply.

"She's been a-wandering in her mind; the other after noon."

She went within the curtain walls, as crazy as a loon."

Arishness of the barren plains, a small railroad ride, And I was in the curtain too, as blind.

I thought she knew me, just at first; but soon she ran away.

And never looked at me again, whatever I might say,

She shoulders round, or croches in a western window niche.

And says, "My love will come to me when he has struck it rich."

No word or look for me. Oh, but the Eastern hills were cold!

And something seemed to always say, "Go back and leave your gold!"

And I came back; and in the but my purpose is to stay—

A miser, with his treasure bright already stowed away.

I'm President, Caudier, and Ruler of quite a wealthy land.

With none except myself to please—and no one else to thank;

But nothing makes my heart beat fast—and I am growing old,

With not a thing to love or have except this pile of gold.

But I have learned a thing or two; I know, as sure as fate,

When we look up our lives for wealth, the gold key comes too late;

And that I'm poorer now than through these happy days in which

I loved in heart, and did not know that I had struck it rich!

WILL CARLTON.

BATHING IN THE JUMNA.

An English scientific person is engaged in teaching his dog to read, and a German scientific person, wholly disregarding the fine feelings of his dog, has actually succeeded in making him speak a few words of German. These two facts, says the *New York Times*, are supposed to justify the hope that in due time dogs will be able to converse freely with men and to read our books. It does not seem to have occurred to the scientific people who are striving to bring this about that it would be simpler for them to learn the dog language than it is to teach the dog English or German. The language of the dog is not a difficult one. Most people probably imagine that a dog never makes but one remark—"bow-wow-wow." In like manner a grossly ignorant person on hearing two Japanese conversing in their own language would imagine that Japanese consist only of a few almost inarticulate sounds.

"Who did I leave my shirt? Where do you suppose I left it? Where does a man generally leave his shirt?" Mrs. Spooendyke? Think I left it in the office? I've lost the thing, responded Mr. Spooendyke, running up the stairs at the moment that ruined the Angora exporter. Ope farmers, it would seem, are likely to take the trade pretty much in their own hands in the future, and it behoves them to pay no time improving the value of their hounds. They have done well in the past, but there is no reason why they should not do better in the future. From 885 lbs. in 1860 the export trade increased to 408,152 lbs. in 1870, while last year as many as 430,000 lbs. were sent from South Africa to this country. What is wanted is an improvement in the quality of the mohair exported—*Cotoniers and India*.

MISSPLACED INGENUITY.

A correspondent writes to *Land and Water* an incident which happened lately in a well-known Devonshire watering place which shows that the higher education of animals may sometimes result in consequences which, though not without their distinctly humorous phase, are decidedly vexatious. A poulterer, who is also a bit of a naturalist, kept several pots, of which he was very justly proud—among them a monkey, a parrot, and a cockatoo. For the birds, it is said, had refused as food as fish. In the evening he went to bed as usual, leaving the monkey secured in the customary manner; but in his absence the impudent beast got free, and unfastening in balancing upon the side of the narrow tank he had touched the water. The fish seized it, and in she went; but she never seems to learn. Just now the fish mistook her tongue for the meat I feed it with, having deprived the cockatoos of his tail feathers, he next captured the parrots and professionally tormented their existence by twisting their necks, duly prepared them for sale like the fowls by plucking them. On the poulterer's return a woful spectacle met his view, confusion reigning throughout the shop, and the two pot birds lying featherless and dead on the counter—delicacies less likely to tempt his clientele than roses or violets. The man was then lowered, and the prisoner leaped clear of its native element in its endeavours to reach it. The experimentalist next placed his hands in the water, and the fish darted at them and passed through his fingers, allowing itself to be touched without the slightest sign of fear. "The awfulness," said the fish trainer, "are, I think, the most intelligent of all our fresh-water fishes. I train them to perform extraordinary leaps, such as jumping over a hurdle on the surface of the water, and then over a series of them. You often see fishes in nature doing the same thing. I have trained my sunfish so that it rings bells suspended over the aquarium, but like Barnum's clown elephant, it rings it continually unless a supply of food is kept up, while the ape is at it in grimacing exhibition of his accomplishment." But the poor animal's triumph was short-lived, as indeed was the beast itself, for though of no little value his proprietor would have more money, and "grominously" behind the shop door, early on Monday morning, a murderer, it is said, a murderer's fate, *etc., etc.*

But old father hadn't the heart to let us marry young; And I'd shoot of Yankee dust and took a Western tour.

My trip lasted several years. The old man grieved,

but I never would come back till I could buy him out.

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No word or look for me. Oh, but the Eastern hills were cold!

And something seemed to always say, "Go back and leave your gold!"

And I came back; and in the but my purpose is to stay—

A miser, with his treasure bright already stowed away.

I'm President, Caudier, and Ruler of quite a wealthy land.

With none except myself to please—and no one else to thank;

But nothing makes my heart beat fast—and I am growing old,

With not a thing to love or have except this pile of gold.

But I have learned a thing or two; I know, as sure as fate,

When we look up our lives for wealth, the gold key comes too late;

And that I'm poorer now than through these happy days in which

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THE WRONG PATH.

SPOOPENDYKE LOSES A BUTTON.
"My dear," said Mr. Spooendyke, felling up the chimney, "you have seen my gold collar-button?" "I saw it the day you bought it," answered Mrs. Spooendyke.
"Where did I leave my shirt? Where do you suppose I left it? Where does a man generally leave his shirt?" Mrs. Spooendyke? Think I left it in the office? I've lost the thing, responded Mr. Spooendyke, running up the stairs at the moment that ruined the Angora exporter. Ope farmers, it would seem, are likely to take the trade pretty much in their own hands in the future, and it behoves them to pay no time improving the value of their hounds. They have done well in the past, but there is no reason why they should not do better in the future. From 885 lbs. in 1860 the export trade increased to 408,152 lbs. in 1870, while last year as many as 430,000 lbs. were sent from South Africa to this country. What is wanted is an improvement in the quality of the mohair exported—*Cotoniers and India*.

TRAINING A FISH TO CATCH A CAT.

"If you want to my sport," said a lover of animals to the New York Sun reporter, "watch this cat." The animal had strolled himself in the library door, and was looking intently into the room. In a few moments he began to walk slowly towards a large aquarium that stood in the window, and with a light leap mounted the narrow ledge, balancing herself over the water. Next she leaped down, thrust her red tongue into the miniature lake, and began lapping the cool water. Then came a splash, and a bright speckled object darted upwards. A splash, a clicking, sucking sound; and a wail of feline anguish rose on the air. There was a second of wavering, and a rump bunch of hair fell into the water with a sounding splash, and disappeared through the glass.

the door amid the laughter of the witnesses, "That," said the host, "happened about every day, with only slight variations. You see, the fish, a sunfish, is perfectly tame-trained, in fact, to rise to my hand and take its food from me by leaping several inches out of the water. Being continually teased, the fish has acquired an irritable temper, and attacks everything that approaches the water. Some time ago the cat discovered the fish, and leaped upon the tank as you have seen her do, putting her head down to the water. The moment her whiskers touched it the sunfish had her and hung on like a good one. She started back and fell on the floor, the fish dropping back. The next day she again made the attempt, and in balancing upon the side of the narrow tank her tail touched the water. The fish seized it, and in she went; but she never seems to learn. Just now the fish mistook her tongue for the meat I feed it with, and nipped it well."

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